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laws, and their collection in one volume is of real value. A number of practice forms are given in connection with the text. The manual should be very serviceable to those who have not access to the statutes and specialized text books on the subject. For the lawyer who must rely on one book, this would seem to be the book. The work is another example of the publisher's skill in compressing a large quantity of useful matter into a single volume of pocket size with clear type.

A. M. K.

THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN BANKRUPTCY UNDER THE NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1898. By William Miller Collier. Tenth edition by Frank B. Gilbert. Matthew Bender & Co., 511-513 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. 1914. pp. lxxxii, 1513. \$9.00.

Digests and encyclopedias, constantly being extended and improved, have deprived text books of a large part of their former popularity among practitioners. Nevertheless there are certain subjects in dealing with which the practicing lawyer feels the need of a comprehensive and up-to-date text. Perhaps the most striking instance of such a subject, outside of practice and procedure, is that of bankruptcy law; and the appearance of the tenth edition of Collier on Bankruptcy will therefore be welcomed.

This work has come to be recognized as one of the standard treatises on the subject. It is based on the theory, as stated by the original author, that "the law of bankruptcy is purely statutory both in its origin and in its development", and it is therefore written in the form of a commentary on the sections of the bankruptcy act. This arrangement is a help to ready reference for those familiar with the act, and yet it does unquestionably sacrifice the more logical order of treatment which has been adopted by other writers on the subject. However, the popularity of the work is shown by the fact that ten editions have been published during the sixteen years of the operation of the present bankruptcy act.

The present edition is printed on thin paper, and includes not only the official forms, but also the very useful supplementary forms which have appeared in the last few editions. The appendices contain the new equity rules established by the Supreme Court, and the full text of the bankruptcy acts of 1800, 1841, 1867, and 1898.

M. E. H.

DIGEST OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES. Compiled by F. Robertson Jones. Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. Dec., 1914. pp. 40. \$2.00 paper, \$3.00 leatherette.

This work, which is published in the form of a convenient pocket folder, amply fills the need for a concise and handy reference-digest of the several workmen's compensation and insurance laws which have been adopted within the past few years in some

twenty-four of the United States. In this digest the law of each state is analyzed under thirty-five separate heads, which cover comprehensively the essential features of the law, and whenever possible the text is supplemented by reference to the decisions of courts of appeal. By means of an ingenious device the reader is enabled at a glance to compare analogous provisions of the laws digested, and to determine whether or not a case cited under the law of a jurisdiction other than that with which he is immediately concerned will be of use to him in construing the statute of his own state.

J. U. C., Jr.

UNPOPULAR GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. By Albert M. Kales. University of Chicago Press, 58th St. and Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 1914. pp. 270. \$1.50 net.

In "Unpopular Government in the United States" Professor Kales has presented a very entertaining account of some of the reasons for the "rule of the few" instead of the rule of the many. Starting out with a theory that separation of the powers of government and decentralization of powers were necessary to secure liberty, we have advanced to frequent elections of many officials as further steps toward democracy. The resulting burden upon the elector has been too great and so the choice of candidates has fallen into the hands of the professionals. To do away with the "politicrats" we must simplify and centralize government, appoint the judges and introduce the short ballot.

E. E.

JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL COURTS. By the late Amos M. Thayer. Revised and annotated by Byron F. Babbitt. The F. H. Thomas Law Book Co., 14 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. 1914. pp. xi, 268. \$2.50.

This little work (only eighty-nine pages, the remainder of the book containing Court Rules and the Judicial Code of the United States) was prepared by the late Judge Thayer, of the United States Circuit Court, while lecturing on Federal Jurisdiction in the St. Louis Law School. The Judicial Code and the new Equity Rules have necessitated a new edition and this work has been prepared by Byron F. Babbitt, United States Court Commissioner for the Eastern District of Missouri.

While the book was primarily written for law students, its brevity makes it of real value to the practicing lawyer who wants to obtain quickly a general view of this technical and rather unfamiliar subject. Perhaps the first merit of the book lies in the practical suggestions that come as a result of the author's years of experience on the federal bench. Such suggestions could not have been made by the ordinary text writer, or gained from a study of decided cases. In spite of its brevity the book covers much ground. Even the rules of etiquette are not ignored, directions being given as to the proper form of address in legal cor-